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Original Poetry.

IMPROMPTU LINES

On the Death of a Young Soldier.

"Bring flowers," the Soldier Boy is dead,
"Bring flowers," to wreathe his curly head,
"Bring flowers," to lay on his pale, fair brow,
Fevered and wasted and white like snow.

"Bring flowers,"—"Faded Flowers" he loved—
From out the grove he often roved;
"Bring flowers," and toss them on his bier,
"Bring flowers," but softly—the dead lies here.

He sleeps where Atlantic lashes the shore,
And its wild waves surge forever more;
For on its proud bosom he breathed his last,
And his funeral knell was the rushing blast.

He sleeps 'neath the frown of the gloomy fort,
He sleeps so calmly that nothing short
Of the trumpet's blast in that last great day,
That shall summon us all from earth away,

Will awake him. Oh! then we shall see
Him start from his tomb so happy and free,
To his home on high, so lovely and bright,
Where all is day and never more night.

He sleeps his last sleep, let him rest 'neath the sod,
All stained though it be with his comrades' life-blood!
Let him rest! Let him rest! He has gone to his God,
Whose mercy and wisdom are boundlessly good.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above, care of "*Bedford Gazette*."

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.

A Report read before the Bedford County Teachers' Association by J. W. Dickerson, June 27, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT:

In the report which your committee has asked me to make on Irregular Attendance, Its Evils, Its Causes, and Its Remedies, I shall follow the order suggested by the words of my theme, and speak 1. of the Evils of Irregular Attendance; 2. of its Causes, and 3. suggest some Remedies.

1. The evils of Irregular Attendance are of a threefold nature: The injury to the absent pupil, the injury to the school, and the injury to the public at large.

The injury to the absent pupil is always great and sometimes irreparable. The high spirited, ambitious student enters school and begins his studies with interest and energy. He starts with his class and determines to keep pace with them. As he advances day after day, he understands clearly every step of his progress, and loves his work, because he understands it. Every lesson is mastered and every day adds to his enthusiasm. Every difficulty is met manfully, and he looks forward with bright hopes and high aspirations to the time when he shall be a *scholar*. Just at this point in his career a few days absence may do great harm, may change forever the spirit of his dream. Under the most favorable circumstances he, on his return, finds his class in advance of him, and feels that he is not, as he was before, master of the position. Perhaps he has, by his absence, omitted important lessons on which future ones depend, and thus, without knowing exactly why, finds himself utterly unable to master his tasks as he did before, however manfully he may try. What, before, was only difficult enough to rouse that thirst for intellectual conquest which is found in every mind is now a sealed book; and he no longer holds the key by which its secrets may be unlocked. He may try, probably he will; but he tries *in vain*. Conscious of having done his best, it is not strange that he becomes discouraged, relaxes his efforts, fails still further behind, and, finally, losing all hope of keeping his place, is transferred, broken spirited, to a lower class, or, disgusted with books and school, abandons both, never again to resume them with his old interest, and never to realize his bright hopes of the future. It may be said that this picture is overdrawn; that the discouragement, if any, will be only temporary; that nothing so serious will result from so small a thing as a few days absence from school. We admit that the injury *may* be unimportant and temporary; but we are fully convinced that it may be, and is quite as likely to be, important and permanent; and that the worst results of irregular attendance on the individual character of the pupil, that we have suggested, are daily being realized in every district, and we find almost said every school in the state. But admitting the effect on pupils who are irregular in their attendance, to be less serious as a general rule; still they must be greatly retarded. They lose the connection of the subject, and with this must lose much of their interest in it. They lose the incentive of daily recitation, and the assistance of the teacher; and they do not form those ties, nor enlist those sympathies which endear the school to them and them to the school.

2. The idea is very generally entertained that if some pupils are absent from a school, the others may derive greater benefit; and especially is this supposed to be so, if the school is large. However plausible this may at first seem, it is in reality entirely erroneous. We think every teacher will agree with us, that each pupil will derive the greatest advantage when all are present the whole time. It is assumed that each school can accommodate comfortably, all the pupils enrolled. Our school system contemplates nothing less. But even in schools where there is not room for all nor time to teach them, it is far better to have a full attendance than to have the classes broken up and disorganized by absences; for if accuracy is aimed at in the classification, irregular attendance will make the transfer of pupils from higher to lower classes continually necessary. Pupils who are daily in their seats should *advance—must* advance if the teacher is doing his duty—while absentees do not only not advance, but as a general rule retrograde. Thus if the classification was right at first, it must, in the nature of the case, soon become wrong. Pupils who could otherwise maintain themselves creditably, are thus constantly falling behind their classes, and being transferred to lower ones; until the higher classes are much reduced and the lower ones much overcrowded. It is true that some changes must take place under any circumstances; but it is presumed that if the attendance were regular, as many pupils would be transferred from lower to higher classes, as from higher to lower; thus keeping all of a convenient and, for the most part, permanent size. Interference with the classification is not, however, the only injury that the school suffers from irregular attendance. Classes must often be retarded that absentees may recover their lost ground. Empty seats have a tendency to dampen the ardor of both pupil and teacher, and in many ways the whole school must suffer from the delinquency of a few.

3. The injury that the public at large suffers from irregular attendance can never, in some of its most important features, be fully estimated. It destroys, in some degree, the usefulness and efficiency of the schools, and must, to the same extent, rob the community of their benefits. Any diminution of the average culture of a people is a loss that can neither be estimated nor atoned for. Just in proportion to such culture have always been the happiness and prosperity of the community. The public schools are supposed to afford such culture—a culture suited to the wants of our nature, and calculated to make men and women useful members of the society in which they move and of which each is an integral part. No less than this was intended by the founders of our system, and no less should be willingly received as its legitimate fruits. If then some refuse to become the recipients of its blessings or avail themselves of them only in part, a certain amount of cultured intellect is lost to the community, while ignorance, with all its attendant evils, is at the same time increased. Elements of prosperity and happiness are rejected, and the seeds of evil planted in the body politic. Any one who rejects the schools so beneficently provided by the state, and allows or compels a child to grow up in ignorance, not only wrongs the child but injures the state.

But having for the present this view of the subject and looking at it from a pecuniary stand-point, we find material for more palpable and substantial arguments. Here we have data at hand from which to estimate, in dollars and cents, the injury suffered by the public from irregular attendance. The facts are suggestive, and of a nature to awaken the solicitude of every friend of the free schools of our state.

The schools cost the same whether the attendance is good or bad. Teachers' services, fuel and contingencies, school-houses and repairing, all cost exactly as much. The tax payers pay for the education of all the children in the state, whether they avail themselves of it in full, in part, or not at all. Hence, unless pupils attend the schools, and receive their benefits, the cost of their instruction is money thrown away. It is plain, too, that the loss will be in the same proportion that they fail to avail themselves of the blessings of the schools. Bearing this in mind, the total attendance, the average attendance, the number of months taught, and the cost of instruction per month, for each pupil, as these facts are found in the State Superintendent's Report for 1861, afford us a basis of calculation from which we may determine, with considerable accuracy, the loss to the state, or any district in the state, from irregular attendance. We can not, however, obtain results, rigidly correct, because we have no means of ascertaining the value of school property. The State Superintendent has, we believe, made no attempt to ascertain this important item. He gives us the amount expended in buying lots and building houses, but as this is a permanent investment, and not an annual expenditure, it can not be used in such a calculation. A result, absolutely true, would be obtained by adding to the above named items of expense the *interest* on the value of all school property. But as this last item is not within our reach, our results will be somewhat less than the actual loss. It may be remarked, however, that part—a very small part we believe—of the startling discrepancy between the *total* and the *average* attendance is the result of providential causes. We do not know how much; but as it would be manifestly unfair to include irregular attendance from such causes in our calculations, this would make our results rather more than the actual loss. If, then, we let these two important but indeterminate items balance each other, we shall, we think, be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The whole number of pupils in the public schools of Bedford Borough, in 1861, was 350, while the *average attendance* was only 225. It will be seen that the difference between the *full* and the *average* attendance was 125 pupils. That is, the Borough *paid* for schooling 125 pupils more than it actually schooled. The cost per month for each pupil, was .55 or 2.20 for the term of four months. It will readily be seen, that the loss to the tax payers was 125 x 2.20 = $275.00. At the same rate if the schools had been open ten months the loss would have been $687 50, or a loss of 36 per cent. on all the money expended. Assuming the same basis and following the same course of reasoning we have prepared the following table; showing the total attendance; the average attendance; the loss in attendance; the loss in money for the time the schools were actually open, the loss at the same rate for ten months; and the loss per cent. on the money expended; for each district in Bedford county, the county itself, and the State at large.

Districts.	*Total attendance.*	*Average attendance.*	*Difference between total & average attend.*	*Cost of instruction per pupil for 4 months.*	*Loss in money for 4 months.*
Bedford Bor.	350	225	125	2 20	$275 00
Bedford Tp.	499	288	202	2.52	509 04
Broad Top,	186	148	38	3.21	123.12
Colerain,	357	212	145	2 04	295.80
Cumberland Val.	379	212	167	2 56	427.52
Harrison.	198	112	86	2.34	201 24
Hopewell,	294	164	130	1.92	249 60
Juniata,	414	220	194	2.00	388.00
Liberty,	274	151	123	2 12	260 76
Londonderry,	323	161	162	2 00	324 00
Monroe,	419	228	191	2.03	387 73
Napier,	512	235	277	2 40	664,80
Providence, E.	368	202	166	2.16	358 56
Providence, W.	310	197	113	2.01	227.13
Schellsburg Bor.	132	114	18	1.84	33 12
Snake Spring,	237	142	95	2.00	190.00
St. Clair,	733	409	327	1.76	575.52
Union,	473	280	193	1.72	331,96
Woodberry, M.	641	361	280	2 16	540.00
Woodberry, S.	435	295	140	2.60	364.00
Bedford Co.	7593	4356	3242	2 18	7080.52
Pennsylvania,	596,765	384,752	212013	3.14	667,134

Districts.	*Loss for 10 mo*	*Cost of instruction, fuel & contingencies.*	*Loss per cent.*
Bedford Borough,	$687 50	$1770.00	36
Bedford Tp.	1,272 60	1,234 80	41
Broad Top,	307 80	602.64	20
Colerain,	789 60	728 28	40
Cumberland Valley,	1,068 80	970 24	42
Harrison,	575.00	463.32	42
Hopewell,	624 00	564 48	41
Juniata,	970.00	828 00	47
Liberty,	651.90	580 88	45
Londonderry,	810 00	645.00	50
Monroe,	1 107 80	859.67	46
Napier,	1,662 00	1 228.80	54
Providence, East	898 40	791 88	45
Providence, West	757.10	623,10	36
Schellsburg Borough,	252.80	242 88	14
Snake Spring,	465 00	474.00	40
St. Clair	1,438 50	1,295 86	44
Union,	829 30	812 56	40
Woodberry, Middle	2,350.00	1,319.76	41
Woodberry, South	920.00	1,127.00	32
Bedford County,	18 155 20	16 594 03	43
Pennsylvania,	1 250,876.70	1 877,829.53	85

We have remarked that the value of school property has not been considered in the above calculations. We have also omitted the cost of administering the school system; but this cause of error, like the former, would make our results less than the actual loss. Hence, if we have erred at all, it has been by presenting the case too favorably.

Some interesting inferences might be drawn from the figures just given, but space will not permit.—The grave fact is, however, manifest, that only 65 per cent. of the pupils enrolled in the public schools actually receive their benefits; and that of the $3,000,000 annually expended to educate them, 35 per cent. is, in effect, thrown away. This is lamentable. It seems to us that it forebodes danger in the future. Our school system is not without able and influential enemies. The unfavorable results of its practical working, arm them with arguments, which might be found very difficult to combat, if the question should ever become a direct issue before the people. Indeed, before a people groaning under taxation, as ours must soon be, it might be found impossible to do so; and, unless the present working of our system can be improved, it is not impossible that the school laws may be blotted from our statute books, and popular education discarded by the State. We hope most earnestly that such evil days may not come upon us; but it is unwise to shut our eyes to the danger, or relax our efforts to improve and strengthen our system, until its foundations are too firmly rooted in the affections of the people to be shaken by any events of the times now so terribly out of joint.

II. We have already remarked that some of the causes of irregular attendance are providential in their nature. They do not, however, it is thought, operate to any considerable extent, nor interfere appreciably with the working of our system. But aside from there the causes are numerous. Every defect of our system is a cause. Irregular attendance itself is a cause. Like many other evils, it propagates its kind. Pupils are often absent from mere habit, or because they were absent yesterday, and do not know their lessons for to-day.

Unattractive school-houses and grounds cause irregular attendance. Buildings, dingy, dirty and dark, situated, perhaps, on some bleak hill top, without a tree to shield them from the summer sun or winter blast, present no attractions to bright-eyed joyous children. They do not like to go to school in such houses, and will use every excuse to stay away. If as is too often the case, they are without maps, charts, blackboards, apparatus, ventilation or comfortable seats, the case is still worse. According to the State Superintendent's official report, two thirds of the school houses in the State are unfit for their purpose, either radically or for want of suitable repairs. Hence, about two thirds (nearly 400,000.) of the children of the State must attend school, if they attend at all, in unsuitable buildings. A large number of these suffer from heat if seated near the stove, and from cold if far from it. They must breathe impure air, and occupy seats that would have served their purpose better if they had been meant expressly for instruments of torture. Is it strange then that many should stay away of their own accord, or be kept away by their parents? Is it strange that some parents are unwilling to let their children ruin their health by going to school in such school-houses. It is not strange. The only wonder is that there are not more; for we have reason to think that only a small part of the irregular attendance in the State, is caused by such consideration on the part of parents. Too often they do not trouble themselves to ascertain whether school-houses are comfortable or not. On this, as on too many other questions connected with the schools, parents are careless and indifferent; but if they were alive to the importance of this subject, bad school-houses would be one of the most fruitful causes of irregular attendance.

2. The shortness of the annual school term is another cause. Its brevity would appear to be a reason why no time should be lost. But parents are too often guided in this matter by their children.—If they do not wish to go to school they are allowed to stay at home. The time is often too short to imbue them with a love of study; they dislike it, and seize on every excuse to be absent. Mind moves most smoothly in beaten channels. The child who has never studied, will not at first be likely to love study. It is only when the mind has become accustomed to intellectual effort that such effort is a pleasure. Before it can become so, before the pupil is fairly identified with the school, or interested in his studies the school is out, and he is away to the academy, the farm or the workshop.—He knows this. He is aware that his tasks in the public school are only for a brief period; and does not feel them to be so important, nor strive to acquit himself in them so creditably, as he would if they continued throughout the year.

3. Irregular attendance is often the fault of the teacher. The school law of 1854 does not recognize the temporary certificate. Its framers intended that no one should be allowed to teach in the common schools unless his attainments entitled him to the professional certificate. Perhaps a legislative body has never been more egregiously mistaken. When the law came to be put in force, it was found that scarcely one teacher in ten was equal to its requirements. What was to be done? Some plan never thought of by the Legislature, must be found, or the whole system would fall to the ground useless and impracticable. Acting upon the well known principle that no single provision shall be allowed to render inoperative and null the whole enactment, the State Superintendent determined to issue what is known as temporary certificates. The system was put into operation almost entirely with these, and now, after a trial of nearly eight years, only about one tenth of the teachers in the State are up to the legal standard originally contemplated. That standard surely was not too high; and while such a large proportion of our teachers are below it, the common schools can never secure the confidence of all classes of the community, or the regular attendance of their children. It is admitted that many holders of temporary certificates give general satisfaction, that they are rapidly fitting themselves for greater usefulness, and will eventually become ornaments to their professions; but whilst nine tenths of our teachers are below the legal standard, many of them minors, intending to enter upon other pursuits as soon as they are old enough, and whilst a large number of them confessedly are not giving satisfaction to their patrons we cannot shut our eyes to the humiliating conclusion that incompetent teachers are one of the most fruitful sources of irregular attendance.

4 The perverseness of pupils will always cause some irregularity, however favorable the circumstances by which they are surrounded. All children are not angels, nor are they likely to be, the opinion of parents to the contrary notwithstanding. Nor will all children love school and study even in their most favorable aspects. Give them a palace for a school-house, a Page, a Wickersham or an Arnold for a teacher, and parents anxious for their welfare and progress; still they will hate books and schools, and try every means in their power to avoid them. For such irregularity there is no remedy, nor can there be while human nature is what it is.

5 The causes thus far mentioned are, in our opinion, only secondary in their nature. The great primary cause is broader, and lies deeper. It is found in the INDIFFERENCE—to use no harsher terms—every where pervading the public mind on the subject of education. Our people have forests to fell, railroads to build, farms to buy; in short, MONEY TO MAKE, and can interest themselves but little on this subject, of such vital interest to them. They are busy with projects that will make the dollars jingle in their pockets; and in the all absorbing pursuit of these, too often overlook the intellectual welfare of their children. Business, politics, and religion are every where subjects of conversation. Men THINK and SPEAK of these; but of education a vast majority of our people speak but little, and think still less. On this subject there is almost universal apathy. Remove this and every other cause of irregular attendance, and every evil of our system will disappear as certainly as the removal of cause destroys effect. That this is the great primary cause, is shown, we think by the school statistics of the state. If incompetent teachers, a short school term and unsuitable school-houses, were the chief causes, the attendance should improve as these improve. Such, however, is not the fact. All admit a vast improvement in all these, during the past eight years, and yet the average attendance is but little better than before. Only one conclusion can be drawn; the public mind is not keenly alive to the success of the common schools.

III. The true way to remedy an evil is to remove its cause. This is often, though not always beyond the teachers control. He can do much to correct the evil by a personal interview with parents, and by calling their attention to the ruinous consequences of their childrens irregular attendance. If the subject be approached in a proper spirit, some parents, at least, will see the reasonableness of his views, and act accordingly. Not, however, that the teacher should be required to do this; for in our opinion, his duties are not to secure attendance, but to teach those who present themselves. But in the choice of two evils he will often find this the less, and should therefore, choose it. Good effects are sometimes realized by compelling pupils to make up all lessons lost by their absence, unless they can present a good excuse; but this, too, imposes much additional labor on the teacher, and can only be effective where the pupil is absent of his own choice. These and similar expedients may do some temporary good; but remedies to be generally and permanently effective, must be more comprehensive in their nature.

Remedy every defect of our system. Build better school-houses; embellish and beautify their grounds supply them with tasteful and comfortable furniture; and with all the appliances to make learning pleasant. Instead of hideously ugly, make them places of beauty and loveliness; and pupils will no longer shun their precincts, for children love beauty and tastefulness and will be attracted to them wherever they are found. Establish uniformity of books, and classify the schools; for without this a proper interest in study can seldom be maintained. Lengthen the school term, so that teachers may have time to imbue the minds of their pupils with a love for learning, and that pupils may become so accustomed to mental effort as to make it no longer irksome. Encourage a wider and more liberal culture among teachers. Let them be at least equal to the legal standard contemplated. Let them adopt teaching, if they adopt it at all, as a life business; and not as an expedient for passing away a few brief months, or earning a few paltry dollars. They will then reach a proficiency and skill never to be expected under present circumstances; and be able to present teaching in an attractive form: thus enlisting the feelings of pupils in favor of regular and punctual attendance. All this will help to remedy the evil.

But above all awaken a livelier interest in the public mind on this subject. This done, every thing else desirable follows as a logical consequence. A public sentiment keenly alive to the importance and the means of giving the rising generation a proper education will insist on having better teachers, better school-houses, longer school terms, and better attendance, in language not to be misunderstood or refused. Without such a public sentiment as a basis other remedies will be only temporary and superficial. And why not have it? Justice and reason are on the side of the common schools—public sentiment is in a great measure either neutral or against them. Let it be roused from its apathy or won over from its hostility. Men can not believe what they wish, but must believe what the evidence presents. Public sentiment can be changed on this subject as well as on any other.—Teachers and the friends of education generally should lose no opportunity of impressing their views upon others. If we could enlist in this cause, such zeal and determination as are shown in the defence of party principles, the public mind would soon be revolutionized and our school system, instead of being compelled to face the humiliating fact that one third of its funds are annually wasted by irregular attendance, would become the hope and pride of our people as its founders intended.

Congressional Summary.

In the Senate, yesterday, various petitions were presented in favor of a general bankrupt act. A resolution was adopted calling for information in regard to the number of major and brigadier generals and aid-de-camps not in actual service and drawing pay. In this connection, Mr. Nesmith made some rather surprising statements. A bill from the House requiring that the amounts recovered in suits by the United States for duties shall be paid in coin was passed, with an amendment. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States to change the mode of electing President and Vice President. It provides in effect that each State Legislature nominate a candidate, and Congress choose from the whole number. The resolution of Mr. Saulsbury asking information of the Secretary of War in regard to the arrest and imprisonment in Fort Delaware of two citizens of that State, was called up by that gentleman, and an animated debate ensued thereon, in which Messrs. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Doolittle, of Wisconsin, took part, the two latter opposing the call. The resolution was laid over on account of the Bankrupt bill of the last session coming up as the special order The Bankrupt bill was subsequently postponed until the 18th inst.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for the last official despatch of Gen. Buell. Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to increase the pay of privates, non-commissioned officers and musicians in the army, which was referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to indemnify the President of the United States and others for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and for acts done in pursuance thereof, and called the previous question on its passage. Mr. Holman moved to lay the bill on the table, which was lost—yeas 45, nays 88. Messrs. Crisfield and Calvert, of Maryland, voted in the affirmative. None of the rest of the Maryland delegation answered to their names. After suggestions by Messrs. Olin, Cox, Colfax, and others, the bill was passed by yeas 90, nays 45, none of the Maryland delegation voting.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to provide revenue for the support of the Government, which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, offered a series of resolutions condemning the rebellion and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war, but declaring that after the war the Southern States shall be received back with all their former privileges and immunities. They were postponed for one week.

Mr. McKnight offered a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the taxed advertisements, which was adopted.

Mr. Wickliffe introduced a bill, which was appropriately referred, for the indemnification of loyal citizens of Kentucky, who had sustained losses at the hands of the Federal army. He made a few remarks, stating that negroes had been carried off by the army, and in some instances sold for the benefit of their captors.—Mr. Lovejoy made a characteristic speech in reply, and after the transaction of minor business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and referred the different parts of the President's message to the proper committees.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., desired to introduce a bill, of which he had given notice at the last session, to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Vallandigham objected to the second reading of the bill.

The Speaker said the question was whether the bill shall be received.

The bill was read throghout for information.

Mr. Mallory, of Ky., raised the question whether one day's notice of intention to introduce the bill should not have been given. The bill was then read, showing that this course is necessary.

The Speaker said the gentleman from Pennsylvania had already given the required notice.

Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, called for the reading of the notice, but as the journal containing it was not in the House,

Mr. Stevens withdrew the bill for the present.

Mr. Vallandigham said he should be glad to have a full house at all events.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered the following.

Resolved, That at no time since the existence of the rebellion, have the forces and material in the hands of the Executive of the Government been so ample to and abundant for the speedy termination of the war than at the present moment, and that it is the duty of all loyal American citizens, regardless of minor differences of opinion and especially is it the duty of every officer and soldier and those in every branch of the government (including the Legislature) cordially to strike the assassins at once who have conspired to destroy our existence, prosperity and freedom, of which we are justly proud at home and abroad, and which we stand pledged to perpetuate forever.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 145 Wm. J. Allen, of Illinois, alone voted in the negative.

Mr. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the causes generally of Indian outbreaks in the northwest, &c.

Mr. Colfax, of Indoana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the official correspondence relating to the condition of Mexican affairs.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Finance. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Commissioner of Agriculture to inform the House how many clerks have been appointed since he entered upon his duties, their salaries &c. Also, in what manner the sixty thousand dollars appropriated for seeds and cuttings have been expended.

On motion of Mr. Noble, of Ohio, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire what Legislation is necessary to secure the pay of soldiers in the convalescent camp.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That the word "assassins" used in the resolutions passed this day, offered by the member from Vermont, is intended by this House to include all men, whether from the North or South, whether in or out of Congress, who have been instrumental in producing the present civil war, and who have been guilty of flagrant breaches of the Constitution, and who are not in favor of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was.

On motion of Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, the resolution was tabled—yeas 80, nays 31.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, asked leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union as it was must be maintained one and indivisible forever, under the Constitution as it is, and the fifth article, providing for amendments included.

Resolved, That if any person in the civil or military service of the United States shall propose terms of peace, or except or advise the acceptance of any such terms, on any other basis than the integrity of the Federal Union, and of the several States comprising the same, and the Territories of the Union as at the beginning of the present civil war, he will be guilty of a high crime.

Resolved, That this Government can never permit the intervention of any foreign nation in regard to the present civil war.

Resolved, That whoever shall propose by Federal authority to extinguish any of the States of this Union, or to declare any of them extinguished, and to establish territorial Governments within the same, will be guilty of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That whoever shall affirm that it is competent for the House, or any other authority, to establish a dictatorship in the United States, thereby superseding the Constitutional authorities of the Union, and shall proceed to make any movement toward the declaring of a dictator, shall be guilty of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union and public liberty.

Resolved, That the unhappy civil war in which we are engaged was waged, in the beginning, professedly not in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and was so understood and accepted by the people, and especially by the army and navy of the United States, and that therefore whoever shall pervert or attempt to pervert the same to a war of conquest and subjugation, or for the overthrow or interference with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, or to abolish slavery therein, or for the purpose of destroying or impairing the dignity, equality or the rights of any of the States, will be guilty of a flagrant breach of public faith, and of a high crime against the Constitution and the Union.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, objected to the resolutions. All that was good was contained in those of Mr. Stevens,

On his motion, Mr. Vallandigham's resolutions were tabled. Yeas 75; nays 50.

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Buffington, Chamberlin, Clark, Colfax, Frederick Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Fisher Franchot, Frank, Goodwin, Gurley, Hale Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelley, Kellogg, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McPherson, Mitchel, Morehead, Morrill, Nixon, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New Hampshire, Sergeant, Sedgwick, Shanks, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Train, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Walker, Wall, Wallace, Washburne, Wilson, Windom, Worcester—75.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, of Ill., Ancona, of Pa., Bailey, Biddle, Browne, of Va., Clements, Cobb, Conway, Corning, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Dunlap, English, Foulke, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leary, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Richardson, Robison, Sheffield, Sthiel, Smith, Steele, of N. Y., Steele, of N. J., Stiles, Vallandigham, Vibbard, Voorhees, White, of Ohio, Wickliffe, Woodruff, Wright and Yeatman—50.

Mr. Allen, of Ill., asked, but failed to obtain, leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the alleged right of the Federal government to set at defiance the Constitution, laws and sentiments of the people of Illinois in importing negroes into that State, and to consider what action is necessary to bring about the deportation of the said negroes.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, proceeded to review the message, observing that it was remarkable for what it says, and still more remarkable for what omits. The one-half of the twenty-one pages is devoted to the negro. There was no page, no sentence, no line as to bravery and good conduct of those in the field fighting to maintain the flag and the Constitution and the Union. No sorrow was expressed for the lamented dead—no mention made of the maimed and wounded; no sympathy was expressed for the widows of the suffering orphans made in the progress of this war which could have been avoided by honorable compromise, if the President and his friends had desired to avoid civil war.

The sum and substance of the message was to tax the white man, mortgage him and his posterity forever, to free, feed, clothe, and colonize the negro. When our people, anxious for the restorrtion of the Union and the return of peace, look to the message to see what information they could get upon that subject, they could draw only by by inference that the war would end in thirty-seven years, provided all the President's plans were adopted by Congress and the people. But then the President gave the consolation that most of us would be dead by that time. Every proposed change of the Constitution was for the negro.

No proposition was made to change the Constitution for the benefit of the white, or to perpetuate the Union of these States by preserving the Constitution of the country. The people will, in due time, compromise for the benefit of white men and not for negroes. He had hoped that the President would so conduct himself that he might accord to him his support; but he had hoped against hope. The President had violated the pledges he made in his Inaugural Address by the Proclamation of the 22d of September.

In the course of his remarks, he said that the effect of the Proclamation was not to restore the Union, but only to free the negro. Reviewing the military events of the year, he vindicated the course of Gen. McClellan, saying that he was removed, not because he was incompetent, but because he refused to endorse the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Republicans have been running the House and the departments of Government for the benefit of the negro. Speaking of the bill which was passed to-day, indemnifying the President and others from the consequences of suspending the privelege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, he said the Courts will not sanction this reckless and tyrannical exercise of power. The dominant party, he charged, has violated the Constitution and the law.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : DECEMBER 19, 1862.

Speaker of the House.

The opening of the State Legislature is drawing near and the organization of the House, which is Democratic, has already excited some discussion among our brethren of the press. A number of candidates for the various positions to be filled at the organization, have been announced, and we observe that the name of the member from this county, Mr. Cessna, is prominently mentioned in connection with the Speakership. Without designing any disparagement to the claims of any other Democratic member, we must say that in knowledge of parliamentary rules and in quickness as well as preciseness in the discharge of the duties of a presiding officer, Mr. Cessna has but few, if any, equals in the State. We have no doubt that the election of Mr. C. to this position would secure an able and impartial officer. The people want none but a true Democrat and an upright as well as an intellectual man in the Speaker's Chair. Let the representatives of the people take care that such a one be chosen.

U. S. Senator.

Rumor has it that Simon Cameron has returned to this country, from Russia, where he is said to be the Minister of our Government, for the purpose of becoming a candidate for U. S. Senator. We hear that he expects to secure his election by intrigue and corruption and that some Democrat will be found corrupt and dishonest enough to accept his thirty pieces of silver. It is not necessary that we should write much upon this subject, but it is eminently fit that what we do say in regard to it, should be candid and earnest. And candidly and in all earnestness, we say that if Simon Cameron attempts to bribe any member of the Legislature, he ought to be transported beyond the limits of the State, clad in a coat of tar and feathers, whilst the man who would be mean and dishonest enough to accept his bribe, should be dealt with in such a manner as would be a terror to the balance of his tribe for all time to come. The people have made up their minds not to be cheated and they will not be.

☞The Somerset *Herald & Whig* thinks that if the editor of this paper will "but give his reason fair play, he, with his Democratic brethren, will hail" the movement of the Administration to have Congressmen elected from the districts in the rebellious states held by our troops, "as the first practical step towards the restoration of the old beloved, and now doubly blood cemented Union."

We will give our reason "fair play" for a moment. First, we reason thus: If these Congressional elections are "the first practical step" towards the restoration of the Union, then all prior steps of the Administration have *not* been practical, and, hence, the Confiscation Act, the Emancipation Proclamation, aye, and the war itself, have not been "practical steps." We are happy to find the editor of the *Herald & Whig* agreeing with us, at last, in regard to the present unhappy war and its more unhappy issues. Secondly, we reason that if the President commands his military underlings to hold elections, instructing them *what kind of men* they must have returned and telling them to follow law and the forms of law only "as far as convenient," in holding such elections, then the people who are called upon to vote at such elections, will not and cannot believe that they are about to return to the Union of former days, but will be constrained to think that they are invited to take part in the elevation to office of the favorites and parasites of a military despot. Thirdly, and finally, we reason exactly as did the editor of the *Herald & Whig*, when he penned the following passage, and, therefore, we have but little faith in the theory of those radicals who avow themselves to be in favor of "sending the last man and spending the last dollar," rather than submit to a restoration of the Union by compromise:

"Is there any way of restoring the old Union, except by leading the people of the South back into the paths from which they have strayed? We may whip them back into the Union, we may conquer them, as we can and will, if no other course is left, but we cannot constrain their affections, nor can we by simply overpowering them and holding them by the strong hand, ever hope to restore the old Union sentiment."

☞On Tuesday last a file of 17 wagons, loaded with wood, wended its way past our office and "brought up" at the wood-barracks of Rev. S. Kepler, of the M. E. Church. The wood was a present to Mr. Kepler, from members of various denominations, as a token of their high regard for him as a man and as a true minister of the Gospel. This must be especially gratifying to the reverend gentleman, considering that the position taken by him against the political preaching of the day, met with such fierce opposition from a portion of his own congregation. Proscription for opinion's sake, almost invariably induces sympathy for, and very often brings prosperity to, its intended victim. It is the truest of aphorisms that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and it would be well in these days of religious and political intolerance, if men would keep this fact in view a little more steadily than they are in the habit of doing.

☞The village of Centreville, in this county, out of 20 persons subject to military duty, has furnished *fifteen* men for the army. The following persons are volunteers: Lewis A. May, Shannon McCoy, Lewis Elder, David Rush, Henry Miller, Jacob Snider, Jesse Miller, (all of whom are in the 138th P. V.) Joseph May, William Nottingham, (who are in the 55th P. V.) Dr. Hudson (133d P. V.,) and S. Deffibaugh (28th P. V.) The following were drafted: Jacob Cessna, Geo. Leasure, Francis M. Boor and John McMullen. This leaves but five persons subject to draft in the place. Centreville has done more than her duty, and it is but just to say in this connection, that the drafted men of the southern part of the county, though stigmatized as secessionists and traitors, were the first and the most willing to march to the place of rendezvous. When it came to the test, the Democrats of Cumberland Valley and Southampton, much as they had been maligned and denounced by the knavish malignants of the Abolition party, were not found wanting, whilst the blatant, rampant, negro-loving, Union-howling, wooly-heads, sneaked into Bedford and obtained certificates of exemption from a service which they had preached up as the sacred duty of every American citizen.

The two and a half millions, in Government paper, recently stolen from the U. S. Treasurer, are still *non est inventus*, and the distinguished officer who has the custody of the national coffers is still retained by Secretary Chase. —*Cor. of Phil'a Sunday Mercury.*

A great ado was made by the Abolition newspapers over the defalcation of the late Post Master at New York City, and his financial short comings were charged home, with great severity, upon the administration of Mr. Buchanan. But, now, when the Government has been robbed of two and a half millions of dollars, right under the nose of the functionary who has charge of the public funds, there is not one word said in the abolition sheets, about this monstrous theft. Secretary Chase, too, retains the officer in whose bureau the robbery took place, whilst *honest* Abraham Lincoln clings to Chase just as firmly as though every clerk in the Treasury Department was a pattern of correctness and honesty.

☞A telegraphic despatch reports the retreat of Gen. Burnside, across the Rappahannock, after severe losses.

☞There was a great fire in Lock Haven, a short time ago. Some forty houses and much valuable property were destroyed.

☞We regret to learn that Capt. Eichelberger, of Hopewell, this county, attached to the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, was wounded in the late battles at Fredericksburg. S. Tobias, formerly a typo in the *Inquirer* office, was also wounded. We hope that neither of them is seriously injured.

☞St. Clair township is ahead! The wife of Enos Davis, of that township, gave birth, a few days ago, to four children, three boys and one girl, all living, at last accounts, and doing well.

P. S. We learn since writing the above, that one of the boys has died.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS. It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. Ayer's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based on their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers. [*New Orleans Delta.*]

The Only Safety for the Sick.

When the Emperor of China issues an important decree, he usually appends to it these words—"Respect this. A vermillion edict."—The style in which the great guns of the medical profession deliver their opinions, is little less authoritative and dictatorial. It is of no use to remonstrate with them. Byron, in his last sickness, told his medical adviser (medical dictator is the more appropriate term) that he was bleeding him to death, but the remark was unheeded; and the lancet was used again and again, until the professional homicide was completed. We verily believe that thousands of sick persons are killed every year by the various modes of violent depletion in vogue among "regular" practitioners. This murderous work cannot, we would fain hope, last much longer. A salutary revolution is in progress. Since the introduction of HOLLOWAY'S celebrated Pills and Ointment into this country, a new light has broke in upon us. We have begun to discover that the disordered action of the great internal organs can be regulated and health restored, without a resort to mineral poisons. That instead of mercury, which in the end withers "marrow, bone and all," Holloway's PILLS, which are exclusively vegetable, are all-sufficient for the cure of liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, and all diseases arising from indigestion. We have also found out that scrofula, cutaneous eruptions, and cancers, abscesses and all kinds of ulcers, heal and are radically cured by Holloway's OINTMENT. The reign of calomel, caustic and other medical destructives, draws to a close, and we may possibly live to see the day when Holloway's life-sustaining remedies will be the *alpha* and *omega* of the people's *materia medica*.—*Boston "Journal."*

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

SUFFOLK, Dec. 1, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER:

As I thought a line to you might not come amiss, I take this evening to write.

There is not much excitement here. Everything is quiet in this portion of the Grand Army of the North. We have occasionally some little picket skirmishing but it don't amount to much, for we have no enemy to contend with this side of Blackwater (which is 22 miles) except guerrillas, or, you might say, old farmers that slip out of their houses and shoot you if they have a good chance to slip back again without being seen.

The force we are watching is on the other side of the Blackwater, and when they come across and attempt to come down, we go up and meet them and drive them back. We have got so used to going up and having a little fight with them that we can almost tell when there is an order coming for us to go. In an average we make a trip up every ten days, or two weeks. We were just up a week ago, and had a pretty brisk time with them. I judge it was as big a fight as they had in South Carolina, and we only call such things skirmishes. We drove them back across the river and some of our cavalry went over, drove their pickets out of their little houses and sat down and ate the poor devils' breakfasts which they had just ready. We started from here on Monday, at about 10 o'clock, and never stopped until we got to the river above Franklin, which is on the opposite side, where they hold some six miles.—There is a crossing place there, but we could not go across, for it was too deep and no bridge, but we shelled them, and cracked away at their pickets on the other side. We then were turned around and marched back again in front of the town where our cannon was put into position, and opened out on them. They were all in line of battle, on the other side. As soon as our cannon let loose, they commenced and shelled us like the devil. When our regiment was ordered in, I thought to myself "good bye! here goes the last of the little old hundred and first, the remains of ten hundred men that marched from Pennsylvania last spring but now only about three hundred." We went through, supported our battery and drove them out of their position, but they threw their shells among us very thick. They nearly all fell in front of us, or else just behind us a few feet. One of them fell at the side of the St. Major (Longenecker) and nearly took his arm. Our loss was 16, I believe. I don't know what the loss on the other side was. We were out three days. We expect to move from this direction towards Richmond. Officers that pretend to know, say we marched, till we got back here again, about seventy-five miles. We did not get to sleep any until ten o'clock the second night.

It is a nice time to stand picket just now. No fires, and snow or rain, you have to take it. A fellow's fingers get awfully cold carrying a gun before daylight comes. I have got out of that now, the Col. having appointed me Provost Sergeant of the Camp. He has been away from us ever since the Fair Oaks fight (where he was wounded) until last week.) He is not yet quite well. Captain May was Commanding the company ever since. We have this town pretty well fortified and are still fortifying, there are a thousand men working daily on the forts, and cutting down the timber.

I have nothing more to write to you. You must excuse my hastily written letter, for the rations of candles don't last long.

We have all built little log houses, four or five in a "mess" and live very snug.

The timber here is all pine and makes very nice log houses. You can get them just as long as you want and as thick; we made shingles and everything else.

Yours. &c.
J. B. HELM.

The Battle on the Rappahannock.

Opening of the Enemy's Batteries from Their First Line of Defenses.

Terrific Cannonade upon the Union Troops in Fredericksburg.

HEADQUATTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec 11, 1862.—To-day has witnessed one of those rare, grand spectacles of war—the bombardment of a city. For days the attack had been looked for with feverish anxiety, and, in each successive evening the morrow was prophesied as the inaugural occasion of the much talked of winter campaign; but weeks slipped by, and yet we rested in our camps, while all along the ridges just across the river, batteries nightly sprang from the earth, as if by magic, and the increasing smoke of the enemy's camp fires wrapped hill and valley in undistinguishable gloom. Wild, exciting rumors were greedily accepted for facts, and a thousand statements, as ridiculous as they were contradictory, flew like wild fire from camp to camp.

Throughout the week there had been indications that the crisis was rapidly approaching; and each night the troops retired at tattoo, fully confident that the roar of artillery would be their reveille.

Last evening, at sundown, the movement commenced. Batteries hastened to the front, wagon trains were removed from the vicinity of the anticipated battle, the ponderous pontoons joined the current hurrying riverward, and night closed down upon us, bright and beautiful, with our pulses throbbing quick with eager expectations. Artillery never seemed to rumble so noisily before, and the sharp clack of the iron axles echoed far and near, as if in league with the enemy. Down by the river everything was as quiet as peace.

Our pickets, composed of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania regiment, sat listlessly about their fires, watching the rebel sentries and crunching hard tack. The river swept smoothly by, placid as the sky above, and just over there, so close one almost wished to tell them of their error, stood the rebel sentries, while a soothing movement of rushing waters in the rapids up stream swelled softly down the valley.

From the thresholds of the city the sharp yell of curs rang now and then discordantly upon the ear; but with the batteries in position the cause of their outcry would be removed, and silence again settle down upon the town, broken only by the tones of the town clock telling the midnight hours. And so the time slipped along. The moon climbed higher up, and the falling dew whitened into frost upon our ponchos, while the horses, restless in the chill night air, moved to and fro uneasily in their harness.

At two o'clock our pickets were withdrawn, and at three our pontoon train drove down to water. Lumber was noiselessly piled upon the ground, and the huge boats slid from off their trucks. Then we hear a splashing in the river, a dark pathway lengthens out upon the silver surface, shadows flit here and there along its track, and the lusty blows of hammers re-echo from side to side. And yet no sound comes from the enemy. "Have they evacuated the place?" "Are we not to fight after all?" is asked.

Suddenly, crack! crack! crack! from a hundred muskets, tells us the ball is opened. A cry of pain comes up the bank from the gallant engineers; mules dash off, with pontoons thundering after, across the plot; the musketry grows louder and the whiz of bullets more frequent; frightened teamsters fly, panic-stricken, and the artillery horses plunge at the caissons. Suddenly, boom! goes a gun—another and another, until thirty pieces are pouring shot and shell upon the devoted city.

Graham, who did so gloriously at Antietam; Kirby, with Rickett's old Bull Run battery; Miller, Durell, Tyler, Smith, Hazard, Kinsey and Dickson, all join in the uproar, and musketry is lost to the ear in the mighty roar that re-echoes again and again from hill to hill. Gradually the fire slackens, and the engineers again attempt the completion of the bridge, but in vain; and after a third trial they fall back, bearing in their arms their wounded, dead and dying.

It was designed to lay down two bridges at once, one at the lower end and the other at the upper end of the city. The enemy, posted in the houses and cellars, upon the bank of the river, were safe from our infantry and maintained a continuous fire. Our infantry returned the fire spiritedly, but, finding it impossible to drive the rebels from their cover, finally withdrew, leaving the disposition of the enemy to artillery.

By this time it was sunrise. The engineers (Fiftieth New York) and the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York regiments had suffered heavily, and the wounded soon began to crowd the floors of the Lacy House. Other regiments had also suffered, though less, and the surgeons soon had work enough.

About eight o'clock the artillery fire ceased. The fog was so dense that objects were invisible one hundred yards from the guns. Fredericksburg was as silent as before. Again the engineers advance, and again the enemy drive them back; orderlies gallop to the different batteries with instructions; a message orders from Aquia a special train with solid shot, and again the thunder breaks out anew. For a time the roar is indescribably awful.

The city, from its walls of brick, hurls back a thousand echoes, which beat up against the Falmouth bluff, roll back again beyond the town, and then from the distant hills once more swell over to us, as though the heavens were rent asunder. At Gen. Sumner's headquarters, half a mile distant, it becomes difficult to converse in a low tone, while at the batteries orders must be signalized. By and by, the firing ceases, and one is almost awe stricken with the profound silence.

The mist still clings to the river, the sun struggles up red and fiery, and the air is suffocating with the odor of gunpowder. Presently the bank of fog begins to lift a little, the glistening roofs gleam faintly through the veil, then the sunbeams scatter the clouds that intervene, and Fredericksburg. utterly desolate, stands out before us. A huge column of dense black smoke towers like a monument above the livid flames, that leap and hiss and crackle, licking up the snow upon the roofs with lambent tongues, and stretching like a giant.

The guns renew their roar, and we see the solid shot plunge through the masonry as though it were pasteboard; other buildings are fired, and before sundown a score of houses are in ashes, while not one seems to have escaped the pitiless storm of iron. A less number have been fired than was anticipated; but the damage done by solid shot is terrible, and will require years to repair. Among the sufferers is Mr. Garland, a loyal refugee, who witnessed the bombardment from the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, of whose staff his son is a member.

The residence of Mr. Slaughter, father of the Mayor, Dr. Wallace's, Mrs. Hayes', and Timberlake's auction and commission store, are among the buildings burned. An English ensign hung conspicuously from one of the houses, which, fortunately for the inmates, was less exposed to our fire. Females could be seen darting through the streets, negroes carrying furniture from burning houses, and now and then a rebel gliding from one hiding place to another. Our artillery would drive the enemy from their cover upon the bank of the river; but when compelled to cease, in order not to endanger the lives of the regiments, the rebels would immediately steal back and pick off our men with the rifle.

In the meantime our own troops lined the hills upon this side as far as the eye could reach, all intensely watching the operations. Artillery. cavalry and infantry, in solid columns, covered every plateau, and every camp in the vicinity was well nigh abandoned in the desire to witness the bombardment. A number of females appeared at the windows in the city at times waving white flags and shouting to us that they wished to come over. As we were in the same predicament, the disappointment was mutual, and the affrighted females were left to the undisturbed enjoyment of our sympathy. Whenever such signals were displayed, however, the buildings were spared by our artillerists, so that the inmates were but little less safe than they would have been upon this side.

As night approached it was found that the enemy had no idea of yielding to us a free passage across the river. With their facilities for shielding themselves, our artillery could not permanently dislodge them, and companies C and G, of the 7th Michigan regiment, gallantly volunteered to cross in boats and drive them out of town.

Receiving assent to their proposition, they sprang into a couple of pontoon boats, rowed briskly across, dashed up into the city at double quick, broke open the houses, and captured thirty-six prisoners, including a staff officer.—This gallant act secured to us the opposite side until the bridge could be completed, and our troops are now in possession of the city.

Immediately after taking possession of the place, the enemy opened upon it with artillery from the hills beyond, but without effect, and at this hour (9 o'clock P. M.) everything is perfectly quiet. Not a single shot was fired by the rebels from their batteries during the entire day, with the exception of the few shots just at night. Some of our men suffered from our own guns, however, a few shells having exploded this side of the river.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not large. The rebels, owing to their sheltered position, have probably suffered less than we, though at times our shells seemed to burst among them with considerable effect.

General Burnside remained at General Sumner's headquarters during the bombardment, in plain view of the whole scene.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

The Rebel Position Attacked by the Union Army.

Murderous Fire of Infantry and Artillery.

THE FEDERAL CENTRE GIVES WAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, December 13, 11 P. M.—The fog began to disappear, and presented an unobstructed view of our own and the rebel positions. It being evident that the first ridge of hills in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had their guns posted behind works, could not be carried except by a charge of infantry, Gen. Sumner assigned that duty to French's division, supported by Howard's.

The troops advanced to their work at ten minutes before 12 o'clock, at a brisk run. The enemy's guns opened a rapid fire. When within musket range of the base of the ridge our troops were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, who were posted behind a stonewall on the right of the line. This checked their advance, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range. At this time another body of troops moved to their assistance in splendid style, notwithstanding gaps were made in their ranks by the rebel artillery. When they arrived at the first line, they double quicked, and with a command fixed bayonets, and endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding places.

The concentrated fire of artillery and infantry which they were forced to face was too much, and the centre gave way in disorder, but were afterwards rallied and brought back. From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until some time after dark.

General Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the enemy about one mile at one time. The rebels advanced to attack, but were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter, and a loss of four or five hundred prisoners, belonging to A. P. Hill's command.

Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from the Massaponax river. Our troops sleep to-night where they fought to-day, and the dead and wounded are being carried from the field to-night.

The following is a list of the officers killed and wounded as far as known:

General Jackson, Pennsylvania Reservers, killed; General Bayard, struck in the thigh by a shell, and afterwards died. General Vinton, wounded in the side, but not dangerous; Gen. Gibbons, wounded in the hand; Gen. Kimball, wounded in the thigh; Gen. Caldwell, wounded in two places, but not serious; Colonel Sinclair, of Pennsylvanea, dangerously wounded; Captain Hendrickson, commanding the New York militia, seriously wounded. The following is the loss in the Fifth New Hampshire regiment:—Col. Cross, wounded in the abdomen; Major Sturtevant, killed; Adjutant Dodd, killed; Captain Murray killed; Captain Perry killed.

The firing of musketry ceased about six o' clock, but the rebels continued throwing shell into the city until eight o'clock.

The position of the rebels was as follows:

Longstreet on the left, and holding the main works; A. P. Hill and Jackson were in front of Franklin, Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock; D. H. Hill acting as a reserve.

—MARRIED—

GOLLIPHER—LONG.—In Schellsburg on the 4th inst., by the Rev. N. W. Colburn, Mr. Justice Gollipher to Miss Susan Long, both of Schellsburg.

MILLER—HILDEBRANT.—On Thursday evening, the 4th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by P. F. Lehman, Esq., Mr. William A. Miller, of St. Clair tp., to Miss Rachel C. daughter of Mr. Frederick Hildebrant, of Juniata tp.

SWARTZWELDER—DIEHL.—On the 4th inst., by Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. Emanuel Swartzwelder, of Monroe tp., to Mary Ellen, daughter of Philip Diehl, of Friend's Cove.

TEMPLETON—KELLER.—On the 22d of Nov., by J. B. Anderson Esq., Roland F. Templeton, of Huntingdon co., to Miss Ella Keller, of Cumberland, Md.

—DIED—

DIEHL.—On the 14th inst., Charles W. son of Benjamin F. Diehl, of Friend's Cove, aged 4 years, 10 months and 8 days.

Bedford Rail Road.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford, on Monday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.

December 19, 1862.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of said Company, 258 South Third Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1863, at eleven o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

December 19, 1862.—tm.

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Union township, on Saturday the 24th day of January next, the following Real Estate, late the property of John Corle, dec'd, to wit:—A TRACT OF LAND, containing ninety three acres, sixty six perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, on the east, Isaac Imler, on the west, and Castleton Ake on the north and south.

The improvements are a story and a half log house, a log stable and apple orchard, with about fifty acres cleared and under fence. There is a fine spring of water not far from the house, and in other respects the property is a desirable one.

Terms—One-half of the purchase money in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

GEO. W. CORLE, Adm'r.

December 19, 1862.

Save Costs!!

The accounts and notes due the late firm of Oster & Carn, have been left with me for collection. Persons indebted will please make immediate payment, otherwise costs will be added without respect to persons.

H. NICODEMUS.

Bedford, December 19, 1862.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.

St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.

December 19, 1862.—6m.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Union township, about the first of December, inst., a black and white spotted muley heifer, having the left ear off and the right ear slit, with a piece cut out underneath, supposed to have been one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GEO. W. CORLE.

December 19, 1862.*

ESTRAY.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Union township, a dark red bull, supposed to have been two years old last spring, having no marks, except the right horn broken at the point. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY BURK.

December 19, 1862.—3ts.*

STRAY LAMBS.

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Bedford tp., about the middle of last September, two lambs, one having the right ear off and a notch underneath both ears, and the other having a "swallow-tail" cut out of the left ear. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN S. IMLER.

Dec. 19,—3ts.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., to wit: Elizabeth Dicken, (widow) Jonathan C. Dicken, Mary Eve, intermarried with Wm. Walter Shelly, George Martin, B. L. Dicken, and Mary Alice Dicken, all residing in Bedford county, Pa., except Mary Eve, who resides in Allegany county, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday of February, (9th day) A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of this our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Bedford, the 27th day of November, A. D., 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

December 19. 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 17th day of November, A. D., 1862, before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Attorney Spang, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John S. Statler, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd, to wit: Mary F. Clark, intermarried with Rev. A. B. Clark, residing in Blair county, Isabella B., intermarried with Dr. S. P. Cummings, residing in Beaver county, Pa., John C. Statler, residing in California, Dr. S. G. Statler, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Louisa, intermarried with James Graham, of Cumberland county, Pa. F. B. Statler, residing in the state of Ohio, Anna M. Statler, residing in Cumberland county, Pa., Augustus J. Statler, residing in Philadelphia, Emma, intermarried with Dr. J. P. Clark, residing in Cumberland county, and James B. Statler, minor, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862 before the Judges of said Court,

On motion of Job Mann, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel McDonald, late of Union township, Bedford county, Pa., deceased, to wit: Alice (widow) still living, and issue, to wit: James McDonald and Henry McDonald, residing in Bedford county, and two grand children, sons of his oldest son, Daniel McDonald, deceased, to wit: James McDonald, residing in Clayton, State of Iowa, and Daniel McDonald, of Union township, Bedford county, now in the U. S. Army, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, and in case the same is not taken at the valuation, then show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A, D. 1862.

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J CESSNA, Sheriff.

December 19, 1862.

Bedford County, ss:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of A. King, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Burns, late of Napier township, deceased, to wit: James Burns, John, Oliver and Joseph, all residing in said county of Bedford, Eliza, intermarried with Michael Ott, residing in Bradford, Wilt county, Indiana, Mary Jane, intermarried with Joseph Hardman, residing in Illinois, Thomas Jefferson Burns, residing in Ohio, and Sarah, intermarried with A. Boyd Taylor, in Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the second Monday (9th day) of February, A. D. 1863, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, being the undivided half part of the tract of land in the writ of partition mentioned and described at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, and in case the same is not taken at the valuation, then show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1862

A. B. BUNN, Clerk.

Attest—JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

December 19, 1862.

An Ordinance
In Regard to Hay and Coal.

WHEREAS, The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bedford, have erected Hay and Coal Scales within the limits of said Borough,

Therefore, It is hereby enacted, by authority granted to said Burgess and Council, that all hay and coal sold in said Borough, shall be weighed on said Scales; and that the party selling shall pay to the Weigh-Master the sum of twenty-five cents for each and every draught or load weighed thereon; and further, that any person or persons who shall fail, or refuse, to have weighed, any hay or coal sold in said Borough, shall be subject to a fine of five dollars—one-half of said fine shall be for the benefit of the Borough of Bedford, and the other half to go to the informer.

Also, that any person desiring to have stock, or property of any description, weighed on said scales shall pay to the weigh-master the sum of twenty-five cents for each and every draught.

Also, that the weigh-master be required to keep a register in his office, in which he shall inscribe the names of all persons having matter of any and every description weighed, with the amount of each draught and date of weighing.

The weigh-master shall be sworn to fulfil the duties of his office with fidelity to all parties concerned.

All former ordinances conflicting with any thing contained in this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Approved, December 12, 1862.

JOHN H. RUSH, Chief Burgess.

December 19, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Levi Hardinger, guardian of Daniel and George Houk, heirs at law of Daniel Houk, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Daniel Houk, lately died intestate, leaving as his heirs at law:

One daughter, named Mary, intermarried with Amos Gross, residing in Allegany county, Maryland, and the children of his son, George Houk, deceased, viz: Drusilla, intermarried with Daniel Wolford, Oliver P. H. Houk, Daniel Houk and Geo. C. Houk, the three last being minors; said children all residing in Cumberland Valley township, aforesaid, the children of Sarah, now deceased, who was intermarried with John B. Hardinger, viz: George Hardinger, now residing in Monroe county, in the state of Michigan, Sarah, intermarried with George Hite, residing in Cumberland, Md., Daniel H. Hardinger, lately residing in Logan county, in the state of Illinois, now in the army of the United States, Hiram Hardinger, residing in Cumberland Valley township, aforesaid; the children of Elizabeth, now deceased, who was intermarried with John Hardinger, viz: Daniel H. Hardinger, lately residing in the state of Ohio, now in the army of the United States, and George W. Hardinger, residing in said township of Cumberland Valley; and the children of Drusilla, now deceased, who was intermarried with Zadoc Brashears, viz: Daniel Forest Brashears, lately residing in Allegany county, Maryland, now in the army of the United States, Joseph Brashears, lately residing in said county of Allegany, Maryland, but now in the army of the United States, Ann Maria Brashears and William Brashears, who are minors, residing in said Allegany county, Maryland, and that said intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee, of, in and to the following real estate, viz: A house and lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, in said county of Bedford; also, a tract of land in the township of Cumberland Valley, in said county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Andrew Rice, dec'd., George Elliott and others, containing about three hundred and forty acres, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1863, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 12, 1862.—4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Kauffman, late of St. Clair township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KAUFFMAN,

December 5, 1862.—6t* Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Charles Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES MATTINGLY,

December 5, 1862.—6t. Executor.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Union township, about the third day of November, a brindled muley steer, with a white face and a notch under the left ear, supposed to be about one year old last spring. The owner is requested to prove property and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH CROYLE

December 5, 1862.

Public Sale.

There will be sold at public sale, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, 27th December, inst., all the following Real Estate:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

containing 70 acres, more or less, with one good tenant house, one log stable and other out buildings thereon erected. Also, a good apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, and a spring of never-failing water; situated in Colerain township, Bedford county. Title indisputable. Possession given on the first of April next.

Terms to be made known on day of sale.

EVELINA C. HARKLEROAD,
WILLIAM B. HARTZEL

Dec. 12, 1862.—3t.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers on the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barndollar, late of Bloody Run, Bedford County, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present them in due form for settlement.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR,
J. B. WILLIAMS,

Dec. 12, 1862.—4ts. Executors.

ESTRAYS.

Came tresspassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in St Clair tp., on or about the first of November last, one yellow dun calf and one white calf, with red head, both of them one year old last spring, and having no ear marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

MATILDA MARSHALL.

Dec. 12th—3ts.,

TAKE NOTICE.

The books of William Spidel, from the 16th of August, 1861, to the 24th September, 1862, are assigned to J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and are in my hands for collection. Persons who have accounts on said books, will call at my office without delay and make settlement, thereby saving costs. H. NICODEMUS.

Dec. 12, 1862.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold on the premises, by public outcry, the following Real Estate, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, late the property of Henry Steckman, deceased, on

FRIDAY, 26th DECEMBER, INST,

at one o'clock of said day, to wit: One Tract of Land, containing 214 acres and 36 perches, nett, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dicken and others, with a Log House, Log Stable and Threshing floor, Spring House, and other out-buildings thereon erected; 70 or 80 acres cleared, remainder timber, and several springs of water thereon.

Term.—One-third in hand on confirmation of sale by the Court, remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. Attendance will be given on day of sale by.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.
Adm'r. of H. Steckman, dec'd.

December 5, 1862.

Barley Wanted!

We will pay the highest price in cash for one thousand bushels of Barley.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Nov. 21, 1862.

NEW GOODS!!

COME AND SEE

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

WINTER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford Oct. 24, 1862.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A farm in Cumberland Valley Township, near the State line, Seven miles from Cumberland, lately known as the "Andrew Rice property," containing 177 acres of limestone land; about 100 acres cleared and balance well timbered, with log house, kitchen & log barn thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

Ho! This Way!!

NEW GOODS,

FRESH FROM THE EASTERN CITIES.

Ladies Dress Goods, Latest Style and Color. Silks; Merinos, Cashmeres, De Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Braids, Balmorals, Skeletons, Gaiters and Shoes of every description.

GENTS WEAR.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Jeans and Shirts.

Ready Made Clothing.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also, a laerg stock of

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES.

Remember our motto, "Quick sales and short profits."

☞Call and see our Cheap Goods.

P. A. REED.

November 14, 1862.

GREAT ARIVAL!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have just opened a very large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

All of which will be offered at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞A short credit will be given those who pay promptly.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

of Goods ever opened in Bedford.

November 14, 1862.

Something New!

If you want to buy bargains call and see my new stock of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS,

WHIPS, COLLARS, HORSE BLANKETS,

AND EVERY ARTICLE IN MY BUSINESS.

Being thankful for the liberal patronage already extended to me, I feel assured that persons buying will not forget their own interest, but call on me at my old stand on the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, and next door to the post office,

Come one, come all, and examine for yourselves. Every man that has a horse needs a bridle, so come and get one for only one dollar.

J. B. MAGILL.

November 14, 1862.

Blymire & Son's

STOVE DEPOT,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

The largest and best assortment of PARLOR, COOKING and HEATING STOVES in Bedford county. We have all kinds and patterns. Among the Cooking Stoves may be found the

Wellington, Prince Royal, Sir John Franklin, Continental, Victor, Summer Rose, &c.

The WELLINGTON, we will warrant to be the largest, heaviest and best Stove sold. It is larger than any other Cooking Stove of the same number, and at the same price. We have the *sole agency* for the sale of this stove, and also of the PRINCE ROYAL.

We have Room Stoves of different patterns and latest styles, at prices from $5.00 to $14.00.

HARDWARE.

We have a large and full assortment of *Hardware and House Furnishing Goods. Oils, Paints, Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Shoemaker's Findings, Saddler's Findings, and every thing found in a First Class House Furnishing Store.*

Our Goods were bought at CASH prices and will be sold low.

No. 1 Coal Oil, warranted best quality.

We manufacture and will Wholesale and Retail, TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARES. Roofing and Job work done to order.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

November 14, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Samuel S. Fluke, one of the heirs at law of Michael Fluke, late of Hopewell township, Bedford county, dec'd., died without issue, and leaving brothers and sisters and the representatives of brothers and sisters to the number of ten full heirs as follows: First, Jacob, a brother, residing in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, second, Henry, a brother, dead, leaving issue

1, John, residing in Blair county, Pa.
2, William S. " Bedford " "
3, Henry, " " "
4, Emanuel " Harrison, Mo.
5, Levi, " Bedford, Pa.
6, Samuel, " " "
7, Susannah Bowser, Jefferson co., "
8, Mary, wife of D. S Longenecker, dead, leaving issue 3 children, Nancy Jane, Louisa and Henry

Third, Abraham, dead, leaving issue, Henry Fluke, Hopewell township, Bedford county.

Fourth, Frederick, residing in Armstrong county, Pa.

Fifth, Levi, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
Sixth, William " " " "
Seventh, Catharine Gorsuch " " "
Eighth, Susan Snyder, dead, leaving issue 4 children, William, Mrs. Catharine Lingenfelter, wife of Daniel Lingenfelter, residing in Bedford county, Mrs. Smeltzer, wife of Ephraim Smeltzer, residing in Benton county, Iowa, and Eliza Snyder, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; Ninth, Tobias, dead, leaving issue six children, as follows:

1, Mary Bare, wife of John Bare, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
2, Henry Fluke, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
3, John B. Fluke " " "
4, Catharine, wife of Samuel Tetwiler "
5, Samuel Fluke, " " "
6, Susan, wife of Conrad Imler " "
Tenth, Mary Fluke, " " "

And the children of a deceased sister, who was intermarried with V. Bowser, residing in Armstrong county, Pa.

That said decedent died intestate and seized as of fee, of, in and to the following described real estate:

A tract of land situate in said township, adjoining lands of William Gorsuch, Eli Fluke, James Price and others, and containing in all (there being two pieces) about one hundred and twenty-five acres, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on the 8th day of January, 1863, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 12, 1862.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with her usual assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of the latest style of dress goods, such as

French and English Marinoes; French Marino Robes; Plain and Figured Repls; Cashmeres, Delaines and Prints.

ALSO,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT

OF WOOLEN GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Hoods, Clouds, Suntags, Garibaldi's, and Opera CAPS.

Felt and Velvet BONNETS

OF THE LATEST STYLE, TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED FLOWERS, RUCHES, RIBBONS, PLUMES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

A splendid assortment of Imported and American

FURS,

which are being sold at prices much lower than ever before offered in this market.

☞All who wish FURS should avail themselves of this opportunity of procuring for themselves an

Elegant Set of Furs,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES.

ALSO—Every variety of FANCY GOODS, together with Ladies' Morocco BOOTS and SHOES; SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HOSE, GLOVES, BUTTONS, &c., &c.

All of which having been bought for *CASH*, will be sold at prices that will DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

☞Call and examine the goods and prices for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, December 5, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Henry Claar, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Eve Claar, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, deceased, presented a petition setting forth that the said Eve Claar lately died intestate, leaving issue eight children, to wit:

1. Susan Stockler, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
2. Rachel, intermarried with Zachariah Koontz, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
3. Betsy Claar, " "
4. Margaret, wife of Lewis Ling, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
4. Sarah Russell, wife of Nicholas Russell, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
6. Rosanna, wife of George Riddle, residing in Ohio.
7. Betty, wife of Thomas Amick, residing in Bedford county, Pa.
8. Henry Claar, your petitioner; and that the said intestate died seized in her demesne, as of fee, of, in and to a tract of land in Bedford township, containing about fifty acres, with a log house and frame barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John S. Ritchey, Wm. S. Fluke, and Robert Fyan, and praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 29th day of December, 1862, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, 1862.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale on the premises in the township of South Woodberry in said county,

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19th 1862.

the following Real Estate, late the property of Daniel Miller, of said township, of South Woodberry dec'd., to wit: A tract of about 64 acres in said township of South Woodberry, being part of the Mansion place of said Daniel Miller, dec'd., of which 55 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is well timbered, and the whole tract is enclosed with good fences. Also, a tract of 30 acres and 79 perches, neat measure, in said township of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of Reed's heirs, Isaac Eversole and others which of one and one half acres are cleared and under fence, with a Saw Mill thereon erected. The remainder of the tract is well timbered.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

TERMS—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, one fourth in eight months thereafter, one fourth in sixteen months thereafter, and the remaining fourth in twenty-four months thereafter, with interest on the payments from the date of confirmation of the sale.

SAMUEL TEETER,
Adm'r of Daniel Miller, dec'd.,

Nov. 21, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH B. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1862—1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, bas king soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, riddling and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, pen-knives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE, REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Adm'r. of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., will sell, by order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co. at public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY DECEMBER 23d, 1862.

The following described Real Estate, to wit: Five acres, more or less, adjoining lands of John Zook and others, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame stable.

TERMS:—Two hundred dollars in hand, at confirmation of sale on Monday of February Court 1863; balance in two equal annual paymen ts with interest to be secured by Judgment Notes

Wm. M. PEARSON,
Adm'r. of Elizabeth Cramer.

Nov. 21.—ts.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16. 1862.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Juniata township, about the first of November last, 13 head of sheep, (three black ones) both ears off, and a hole in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH SHANERFELT.

December 5, 1862.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM M. PEARSON.

Nov. 21 1862.—3ts.

Hartley's Hardware
FARM IMPLEMENT AND

STOVE STORE, STOVE

Has just been reinforced, and now contains the largest and best selected stock ever brought to Bedford county. His GOODS were nearly all bought at the old cheap rates, are all paid for, and will be sold to suit the times for cash or produce.

☞Call at the old sign of the PADLOCK and see for yourselves.

Cook Stoves & Heating Stoves,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT HARTLEY'S

If you want a GOOD, HONEST, Heavy Plated Stove, Warranted in full—if you want a Beautiful and Good Heating Stove, either for Coal or Wood, Go to Hartley's.

HARTLEY keeps all kinds of Cooking Utensils,

Boilers, Bake Pans, Griddles, Gridirons,

Waffle Irons, Iron Pots, Brass and

Porcelain Kettles, Stove Pipe,

&c., &c, all at the lowest

prices.

Also—THE BEST STOVE BLACKING that ever came from Germany can be had at Hartley's.

October 24, 1862.

Come this Way
FOR BARGAINS!!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MANN'S CORNER, JULIANA STREET

Is just opening a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Dress Coats, Over Coats, Pants & Vests

SHOES AND BOOTS,

Mens' and Boys' Shoes and Boots, Ladies and Misses Shoes as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tea, and a general assortment of Spices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, with an assortment of Choice Cigars.

FARMERS will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we are trading for Grain and Country Produce.

November 14, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

NEW FIRM.
BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for *CASTINGS* of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR,

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Bedford. Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN BORDER,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL.

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds

of the U. States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and 5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufacturers, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or Notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.

Nov. 7,—3m

Union Hotel,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.
ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings through out the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

***Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,
In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

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Dec. 16, 1859.

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Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

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